

Directions: Check word meanings orally with students. Discuss meanings and give examples for any unknown words or concepts. Use graphics and Reading Passage -Section 12 to help clarify.

generic drug - a medication called by its common name, for example ibuprofen

brand name drug - a medication given a special name by the company that makes it, for example Advil and Motrin

drug groups

tobacco

alcohol

illegal drugs

Supplemental Vocabulary (words which may come up in oral discussions or other activities)

allergies - over-reaction of the immune system to certain substances

urinary tract - the organs of the body that produce and discharge urine – i.e. the kidneys, the bladder, the ureters, (tubes that connect the kidneys to the bladder) and the urethra (the tube that connects the bladder to the outside).

UTI - Urinary Tract Infection

antibiotics -	a substance that can harm or kill another microorganism; also, a class of medications used to treat bacterial infections
substitute -	to use instead of something else; to take the place of something

Situations #1-10 (Oral Paraphrasing Activity)

blood pressure -	the force of blood as it pushes against the walls of the arteries
high blood pressure or hypertension -	when the blood flows through the arteries at a greater than normal force. This can harm the arteries and increase risk of stroke heart attack, and other diseases.
glucose –	a form of sugar that is the basic fuel (food) for the cells in the body
blood glucose -	the amount of glucose (sugar) in the blood
elevated -	raised (higher than normal)
insulin -	the hormone that "unlocks" the cells of the body, allowing glucose (sugar) to get in and fuel them.

After a Visit to a Health Professional – Medications

diabetes -	a disease in which the body does not produce or properly use insulin. The body needs insulin to let the glucose (sugar) in our blood get into our cells to fuel them, so they can do their jobs. If glucose builds up in the blood instead of going into cells, it can cause problems. Right away, your cells may be starved for energy. Over time, too much glucose in the blood may hurt your eyes, kidneys, nerves or heart.
fasting -	not eating food or drinking beverages (other than water) for a certain amount of time. Certain tests or procedures may require 12 to 14 hours of fasting before they can be done accurately.
fever -	above normal internal body temperature
strep throat –	a throat infection caused by the streptococcus bacteria
stabilize –	to make stable, hold steady; to keep from fluctuating (going up or down)
IV –	intravenous, given directly into a vein
vein -	a blood vessel that carries blood from the body back into the heart

After a Visit to a Health Professional – Medications

sutures –	stitches used to close a wound
ointment -	an oil-based medication applied to the skin
discharge –	a substance that is released or eliminated (gotten rid of) by the body
viral -	caused by a virus (not by bacteria)
virus -	microorganisms (very, very small organisms) that are capable of growth and multiplication only in living cells, and that cause various diseases in humans, animals, or plants
respiratory tract -	the organs in the body involved in breathing
upper respiratory tract –	the nose, throat and windpipe
persists -	a condition that returns or lasts for a long time
colonoscopy –	a test that uses a long, flexible tube with a light and a camera lens at the end to examine inside the colon (large intestine), starting at the rectum

After a Visit to a Health Professional – Medications

screening (test)-	to test or examine for the presence of something, such as a disease
niacin –	the active part of vitamin B-3; an essential vitamin that is especially important in the skin, digestive, and nervous systems
vitamins -	organic nutrients that the body needs in small amounts for normal, healthy functioning. Most vitamins are found in foods; some are made by the body.
facial flushing -	a sudden reddening of the face